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DAYTON, O .- J. V. Wilkle, 39 South Jeffer COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 384 High

The price of one thing has fallen the past six years-the interest on mortgages has fallen from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent.

In the lack of any other issue perhaps the Democracy had better adopt opposition to the Cleveland-Carlisle asset currency plan

The Democratic candidate for Congress in this district ought not to overwork him self. The Cleveland-Carlisle asset currency 4 is dead

J. S. T.: No, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district is not advocating the Carlisle-Cleveland asset currency plan of 1894. On the contrary, he is fight-

There may be room for a difference of to the stringency of the money market, but what better use can a government make of idle money than purchasing

The Democrats are fighting shy of their issue of imperialism, but Democratic sen ators wasted three weeks of the time of the Senate in preparing material to make that question a leading one in this cam-

said the syndicate of New York banks which has delivered \$15,000,000 govbonds at the market price gets no of the transaction. The bonds are turned over to the treasury at actual cost, the syndicate receiving no commission and profiting only by the easing of the

Senator Mason, of Illinois, has done about the last thing necessary to prove himself a shifty politician by agreeing to support the Democratic county ticket in Chicago in return for Democratic votes in the Legislature for his re-election as senator. A man who makes such political alliances forfeits all title to respect.

With a large and increasing surplus the government cannot make better use some of its spare funds than by purchasing available bonds, thereby reducing the public debt and the annual interest account and putting in circulation funds which might as well be buried in the ground as locked up

It is said that the order of the commissioner of pensions increasing the pay of a clerk who had made an excellent record will have a tendency to cause clerks to depend more upon their own records for prothan upon the influence of outsiders. The merit system should be as ef fective after appointment as before.

Tom L. Johnson encounters some embarrassing questions during his hippodroming tour in Ohio. Inquisitive people insist on knowing why he never advocated 3-cent street car fares until after he had become a millionaire by collecting 5-cent fares in Louisville, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Cleveland and other towns. It took Mr. Johnson a long time to discover the wickedness of corporations, and now he is more of an informer than a reformer.

Many years ago, when John G. Saxe ran for Governor of Vermont on the Democratic ticket, without any prospect of elecwrote a poem the refrain of which answered the charge that he was too young place. It was, "I'll be old enough get it." The present Democratic candidate for Congress in this district has experience in legislation, but he might write a song with the refrain, "I'll know more when I get there."

Secretary Shaw's latest measure for re lieving the money stringency has several points of merit. It enables the treasury to reduce its surplus in a legitimate way, pare down the public debt by retiring bonds and piaces in circulation about \$20,000,000 which has been lying idle in the subtreas-The secretary expects the measure to result in immediate relief to the money market, in which he includes local money centers in the West as well as New York.

Senor Cespedes, vice president of the House of Representatives, has isstatement regarding the natural resources and possibilities of Cuba and the importance of the United States establishing favorable trade relations with the He says that under fair reciprocity of trade the United States can obtain percontrol of the Cuban market, but that "the granting of reciprocity now in-

in the next Congress.

MR. OVERSTREET ON THE OUTLOOK.

The encouraging prediction of Representative Overstreet contained in an interview in this morning's Journal that the year. No subscription taken for less than three on a Socialist platform, the tide turned. We have heard little of Governor Boles based upon the assumption that Republicans will do their duty.

Mr. Overstreet speaks more than a good word for the proposed Technical Institute. He sees the great advantage which it will be to Indianapolis and the State in all the years to come. The word he brings from Secretary Root that time will be given to raise the money is further cause for en-

Now that Mr. Overstreet is at home, those Democrats who have been interviewng themselves as Republicans and expressing the opinion that he is neglecting his district in his campaign by his temporary absence will deeply regret that he has two weeks in which to make his canvass.

ABSURD REITERATIONS.

"Have not the people of Indiana enough of the rule of the party whose policy has sent the prices of the necessaries of life like meat and coal skyward?" The forewords in three Democratic papers published in this State. In 1896, in the same papers, day after day, the following sentence appeared: "In the grip of the gold standard the price of whatever the farmer has to sell is going down and no one can safely engage in trade because of the constantly falling prices of merchandise." Then the editor would turn prophet and predict that if the clutch of the gold standard were not broken "wheat would fall to

Such people can never be satisfied until the Democratic party shall come into power. Six years ago they wanted prices to advance, and now, when the prices of farm products and other articles of merchandise have advanced, they are crying out against it and blaming Republicans for the quite general advance of prices. Now it is the price of meats and coal which makes them unhappy. There is not a man of average intelligence who does not know that the Republican party is only in part responsible for the rise in the price of meats. That party's policy is responsible for an era of prosperity which has brought employment to every man who is willing to work. With larger incomes the mass of people have been eating the best meats instead of cheap bits. This change in conditions is one of the causes of present high prices. At a time when there was a demand for more beef, there was a short supply of beef cattle because of the loss of nearly half an average corn crop in 1901. Everybody but the Democratic editor and orator knows that when the best beef cattle are selling from \$7 to \$8 a hundred pounds, beef must be higher than when the farmer receives from \$4 to \$5 a hundred pounds for his cattle. Such being the case, the Democratic editor cannot make people believe meat can be as cheap when cattle are \$7 per hundred as when they are \$4.50, even if they have not mastered the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. All talk about a beef trust, in view of the advance in the price of cattle, is idle. The meat packers may be criticised for getting control of a large part of the market, but not for the conditions which have made cattle and hogs 40 per cent. higher.

cheap, and as a consequence the thousands of men employed in coal mining in this and neighboring States were the most poverty-stricken people in this country. Governor Mount raised money to save some of them and their families from suffering for the commonest food. With the Republican victory in 1896 a greater demand came for coal. When the mine operators and the miners got together and established a living price for mining coal, the increased wage-scale made coal higher. The operators and the miners practically formed trust to increase the price of coal by pay ing miners living wages. It is probable that twice as much coal is now consumed in Indiana, Illinois and neighboring States as six years ago. There is now a demand for coal throughout the gas belt where there was comparatively little six years ago. The anthracite strike has disturbed prices of soft coal, and mine operators seem to have taken advantage of it to put prices still higher. Because of our location the tariff on coal could not affect prices here, since no foreign coal could be shipped to Indiana if coal were on the free list, because it would not pay to ship so cheap and so bulky an article. Fortunately, every reasoning man knows the causes of higher coal, and also knows that the Republican party is responsible only so far as its policy has caused an increased demand. Democratic editors and orators may desire "If she does not try to obtain it | to see the price of coal so low as to mean countries will." He says further half-starvation for the miners, but Re-

publicans stand for a living wage for such

As to coal: Six years ago coal was very

Current indications are that there will be tinues day after day to hold Republicans can commerce. That is on the idea of devery little opposition to Cuban reciprocity responsible for the skyward tendency of veloping new lines of trade rather than sub-

A SHORT-LIVED ISSUE.

speeches a few days ago that the Demonext House will be Republican is based on cratic party is expending its energies in the assumption that Republicans will go seeking an issue on which to win public conto the polls this year as they did in 1894, | fidence rather than in formulating wise pol-1896, 1898 and 1900. There is no reason why | icies to be carried out after the campaign they should not do so; indeed, there are is over. That is true, and it has been char- doubt." If there is any proper field for ship more reasons why Republicans should vote | acteristic of the party for years past. Its this year than there were in 1896. Then platforms have been makeshifts and its the Republicans promised, and promises policies of the kind warranted to last only are not so much to be trusted as per- till election day. They do not always last formance. We now look back upon the even that long, as witness the collapse of in the country, and now comes a report realization of what was promised. What | the New York platform framed by ex-Sen- | that nine have been found in New York. Mr. Overstreet has seen from his central ator David B. Hill. A little more than a position has occurred to Republicans who fortnight ago the Democrats of the Empire have watched the drift of sentiment as State made a strong declaration in favor given in the newspapers, and that is that of the national ownership and operation of in the last month the sentiment has fav- the anthracite coal mines by the exercise ored the Republicans. When the Cleve- of the right of eminent domain. The platland Democrats in New York showed a form declared that this was the only way disposition to come to the front again to end the strike and to "insure peace in the and to unite with Hill to bring the De- mining regions and remove the cause for mocracy together, and when the Cleveland | differences leading not only to suffering, capitalists who are at odds with the Presi- but ofttimes to bloodshed and insurrecdent were reported as putting up money to | tion." To further emphasize the desirabilelect a Democratic House, it looked as if ity of government ownership and operation the combination, aided by the anthracite of the mines it was declared: "It will restrike, might give the Republicans a seri- lieve the consumers of coal, not only in this ous fight in New York, but when David | State, but throughout the whole country; B. Hill nominated Mr. Coler and put him | insure steady employment and ample compensation to labor; transfer children from the mines to the schools; insure, strengthen in the Henderson district of Iowa because and preserve the stability of the business Republican sentiment in that locality is interests and of the popular institutions of aroused. And so in other States. Doubt- our country." This declaration was made less the Democrats are making a sort of Oct. 1. At that time there was no prospect still hunt in this State, but they are no in sight of the settlement of the strike, longer predicting the defeat of any Re- public feeling was running high, and a publican representative other than Mr. | declaration in favor of national ownership Hemenway, and they are not so cock-sure | and operation of the mines was thought to of the First district as they were. But, be a winning issue. No matter if it was again, it is repeated and emphasized that | unconstitutional and impossible, it was Mr. Overstreet's sanguine predictions are thought to be "a good enough Morgan till after the election.

The ending of the strike by arbitration has punctured the New York platform and left it hopelessly wrecked. In the opening speech of his campaign, delivered in New York a few nights ago, Bird S. Coler, Democratic nominee for Governor, said:

In respect to the suggestion in the Democratic platform that federal ownership of the anthracite mines may be found necessary in the public interest. I must be entirely frank. My view of all such questions is that before the government is called upon to assume the responsibilities of ownership the power of regulation should, first of all, be honestly and thoroughly tested. I furthermore believe that State regulation and control of corporations of its own creation should, whenever possible, be preferred to the concentration of such power in the hands of the federal government.

Ex-Senator Hill was present and approved this declaration. It is even said that he revised the speech before it was delivered. It is a repudiation of the platform declaration of Oct. 1 and a complete change of front. The reason is obvious. The ending of the strike and the subsidence of popular feeling have so changed the situation that what was thought to be a winning issue two weeks ago is a misfit now. The declaration was not intended to formulate a policy to be pursued after election, but simply to furnish an issue upon which, as it was thought, the party might win in an election which it was hoped would come during a period of popular excitement and tension. It is the Democratic way.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

There is every reason to believe that Tomlinson Hall will be filled to-night by an audience composed of those who desire to hear the issues of the compaign discussed by a representative Republican, ex-Governor Shaw, of Iowa, now secretary of the treasury. He is one of the many able leaders of the Republican party, and among the most logical and eloquent of Republican speakers. His addresses this year have attracted much attention because of the breadth and clearness of his views. If the Republican readers of the Journal will make an effort during the day to get out a large audience, Tomlinson Hall will be filled. This suggestion is made because in a busy season many men forget such meetings, particularly in cities where there are so many things to attract attention. There has rarely been a year when clear and logical speaking can be more effective than the present, and it is a piece of good fortune to have the privi- immensely more said and done to guard lege of listening to a man who is qualified to discuss the questions of the day. Hon. Hugh H. Hanna will preside, and a short speech may be expected from Representative Overstreet.

The reports from Cuba are far from satisfactory. There is much dissatisfaction with the present government on the part of a class of leaders to whom the only meaning of government is the furnishing of fat offices. This class has a large following of ignorant people. Many people are idle and lawlessness is increasing. Most of the people who have property or business interests are in favor of annexation. Enemies of the United States are laboring to convince the natives that the United States is selfish in its policy toward Cuba, and point to the failure of the plan for reciprocity as evidence. The real trouble, however, is that a majority of the natives are not fitted for popular government.

The investigation of experts of the treasury shows that there has been no embarrassment in any part of the country from lack of funds for business in commercial enterprises, and that there has been a great expansion of trade without any corresponding expansion of credits which are necessary for the conduct of business. Reports from one hundred mercantile house scattered over the country show that they had on Oct. 1 \$3,000,000 less in outstanding paper than they had on Oct. 1 of the two preceding years. The stringency has been confined to the speculative market in

Secretary Wilson said in a recent speech that, while the Republican party was not responsible for trusts, it was responsible for the high commercial prosperity that made trusts possible. In the same sense it may be said to have been responsible for the coal strike, because under Republican rule and Republican policies it was possible for workingmen to have enough ahead to attempt a strike. Men out of employment do not strike, and men do not form trusts without a reasonable prospect of doing

In his speech at Detroit Secretary Shaw

meat and coal really does his intelligence a | sidizing old ones. General Harrison had the gross injustice by such absurd repetitions. same idea when President. In his first annual message he recommended appropriations for ocean mail service in American Secretary Shaw said in one of his steamships between our ports and those of Central and South America, and said: "That the American states lying to the south of us will cordially co-operate in establishing and maintaining such lines of steamships to their principal ports I do not subsidies it is this.

It is impossible nowadays to maintain a corner on anything long. For a few weeks Indiana had the only petrified human body

THE HUMORISTS.

He Wouldn't.

Chicago Tribune. "Don't let me interrupt you," said the man with the agent's sample case. "I won't," said the man at the desk, busily

A Pretty Sick Man.

Mrs. Parke-Your husband has been very ill hasn't he? Mrs. Lane-I never saw him so ill. Why, for

two weeks he never spoke a cross word to me. A Comment.

Atlanta Constitution. "Here's a painting only three foot square which sold for \$100," said the Billville citizen. "The goodness gracious!" exclaimed a listener, 'I'd paint the four sides of a two-story house for less than that!"

Whose Life

Boston Transcript. Richard-Hello, Bob, got back from your vacaion? Had a good time this summer? Robert-I should say I had. I suppose you haven't heard I found a nice little wife up the mountains.

Richard-Did you find out who lost her? Affinities.

"An ideal match," they say, indicating the newly married couple. "Eminently suited to each other," they con-

Here they pause and watch the happy pair. "Seems like a made-to-order meeting of affinities," they conclude. "He is a vegetarian and she is a grass widow."

Another View.

Sporting Times. He was wandering in Ireland and came upon The man on top was pommeling the other within an inch of his life. The traveler intervened "It's an infernal shame to strike a man when he's down," said he.

"If you knew all the trouble I had to get him down," was the reply, "you wouldn't be talking like that."

A Possibility.

In time the management of strikes grew to be an exact science.

At last a financial scheme was evolved where by it was possible for the strikers to receive more money from the relief fund than they story it is an interesting one, full of incould from their wages.

After a few years of inactivity the industrial roblem was solved by all the strikers going betook himself to the Confederate side and back to work to enforce their demand for a higher percentage of the relief fund.

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES

There would be no rural routes in th or other counties but for the Republican party. When Democrats were in power they declared rural delivery to be impracticable.-Lafayette Courier. Lieutenant Peary reports that he found

much ice on his latest polar excursion. he thinks the American people are going to get excited over that sort of a discovery at this time of year and when coal is \$15 a ton, he is mightily mistaken.-Richmond What is called apathy may be the resig-

nation to the inevitable by Democrats and contentment of a sure thing on the part of Republicans who are going to vote as usual. Still, even if the corn crop is immense, corn cakes will not fly into the nouth. They must be reached for .- Terre Haute Express.

An Indian Territory newspaper insinuated that our old friend Clum Musselman was a user of a bad brand of slang, whereupon Clum slung an extra scalping knife to his belt and made the audacious cuss recant in the most contrite language, with his nose plowing a furrow in the shifting sands of the Territory. That's right, Clum. Tell them you are from Missouri, but show them you are from Indiana.-Starke Coun-Typhoid fever causes 352 deaths in In-

diana during the month of September, while smallpox caused only three. Yet there is against smallpox than against typhoid fever. The latter comes largely from the drinking of impure water and milk. There are a great many people who would not for the world go into a town where there is one case of smallpox, but who every day at home run ten times more risk of fatal iliness from the use of impure water .- Richmond Palladium.

The Michigan City Dispatch wants every roter in Indiana to bear in mind that a vote for any Republican candidate for the Legislature is a vote to return Senator Fairbanks to the Senate. So do all Repub-Where can you find a larger statesman, a better citizen, a more influential man in Indiana than Senator Fairbanks? He has helped to uphold the dignity of our State as no man since Harrison, and as very few men in all the State's history. By all means secure his re-election. The country wants him as much as does In-

diana .- Elkhart Review. To-day we find the Indianapolis Sentinel making a remarkable plea for Democratic votes on the claim that the Republican State administration is trying to make a record for economy in Indiana. This is the funniest thing yet developed in politics or in the management of this great State. Charging a party with extravagance might be made to go with the taxpayer. But to accuse the administration party of economy is most unusual. The Republican party is glad to acknowledge its guilt in this regard. It is trying, so far as it is able, to make a record for business administration and economy. The taxpayer appreciates such efforts. For the taxpayer pays the bills .- Marion Chronicle.

Thanks to the President.

Philadelphia Ledger. The people's chief magistrate, Theodore Roosevelt, has brought to an end one of the costliest and most dangerous conflicts that ever threatened the stability of government and the peace of the country. That all the possible evils of it, some of which were grave beyond contemplation, were averted solely by his patriotic purpose and his indomitable strength of will is now a page of our history. In other fields of achievement Roosevelt has won distinction honor and the admiration of his countrymen, but in no previous endeavor achievement did he render them such patriotic and important service-service for which they should be so grateful-as he

Hearst's Job.

rendered them when he made peace between

the contestants in the mines of Pennsyl-

The Hon. William Randolph Hearst has some rather advanced ideas concerning legislation, but if the next House should

Neither Bond Nor Free, happen to be Republican, and the gentleman lands as a minority member of the committee on ventilation and acoustics, he the legislative business uphill

Regnald Wright Kauffman, was pub-

lished last year it attracted more attention

The Things That Are Caesar's. When "Jarvis of Harvard," written by

from reviewers than is usually accorded by this overworked fraternity to a novel which comes unheralded and is the work of an unknown writer. The comments on the were by no means uniformly favor-It had many faults, yet had also so much of originality and force as to cause the experienced reader to look expectantly for something of higher merit from the same pen. This has come in the shape of a tale entitled "The Things That Are Caesar's." It is a "purpose" novel, the theme being the treatment accorded by an unsympathetic world to a discharged convict. In this case the man, who has served ten years for embezzlement of money while he was a young bank clerk, believes that with his imprisonment he has paid the full penalty and has the same position in the eyes of the world as an innocent man-the right to employment and to the pursuit of happiness. He is encouraged in this belief by his uncle, the bishop, a well-meaning but weak man who has befriended him, but has not the courage to tell him the truth and to warn him of probable injustice and humiliation to be visited on him where his record becomes known. His first employment is on a newspaper of the "yellow" variety, the position being secured for him by the bishop through the latter's acquaintance with "Billy Gwynne, a gentleman of prominence in society and the church and of apparent sanctity, also a power in politics-a "boss," in short, whose ways will not bear the light. The new reporter does many things that are not to his liking, but when he refuses to carry out his part of a dishonorable transaction in which he had become involved through an assignment made by the city editor he is discharged, with the information that a man with his record is not wanted. Meanwhile he has learned many things to the discredit of Mr. Gwynne, and has also fallen in love with Gwynne's daughter, who returns his affection. But, though Gwynne is a great rascal, he stands well before the world; he has not been in jail, and the exconvict, whose one offense was comparatively a minor one, has no foothold in business or society. The contrast in the positions of the two men is strongly drawn. The author is a special pleader, is very much in earnest, and the injustice suffered by his hero-one might almost say his client -is presented in an effective way. The episode of the other ex-convict, a former of college life, though there is plenty of burglar, who, unable to get honest work, fun and fudge scattered through it. Miss goes back to burglary, is skillfully woven Reed is a great boon to the mothers of more impressive—if the character of moral to be drawn were made quite clear. Mr. Kauffman can hardly wish to be understood as advocating the universal employment of men who have been punished for crime on the same terms as those of honest record. He must reckon with human nature, and human nature, to say nothing of common business caution, will not admit of this. A term of incarceration does not prove reform; that must be demonstrated later. In all justice the former criminal should have the opportunity to demonstrate it, but if he find difficulties it is a part of the penalty he must pay. There are two sides to Mr. Kauffman's question. However, he has presented one side forcibly and has contributed a timely word in behalf of a class which undoubtedly suffers many wrongs. The author is a young Philadelphia newspaper man and one wonders how much of the matter relating to "boss' politics is to be regarded as "local color." D. Appleton & Co.

Captain Macklin.

"Captain Macklin" is the title of the latest novel by Richard Harding Davis, whose name is a guarantee that the story is well written. Without being a great cident and flashes of cleverness. Cap-Naturally this led to the formation of a strike | tain Macklin is the orphan of a brilliant Irishman who, after his marriage to the daughter of a distinguished Union officer, was killed in battle. The child is the pride of his grandfather, who educates him as a soldier, hoping to make him fit to be the leader of a division in the Union army, approved by Grant, as he himself had been, and proud of the Loyal Legion. In time the boy goes to West Point, but as he grows in years the traits of his brilliant soldier-of-fortune father develop. He is soldier and last in mathematics and the science of war as taught in books. In his third year he is dismissed for a breach of the rules of the military academy which cannot be condoned. Then, scarcely twentyhe becomes a soldier of fortune, resolved to win his way by fighting in any country where fighting is going on. His first experience is in a revolution in Honduras, where he makes a record for reckessness. His experience presents a faithful picture of Central American revolutions, portraying the wretched native solthe fickle populace and the syndicates of foreigners who go thither to make money. Macklin is beaten and forced to fly for his life. He returns home and has the choice of marrying his much-loved cousin and settling down to business or of going o Egypt to accept a commission in a native regiment. To say which course he deides on would be to detract from the interest of the tale for readers who wish no premature unfolding of the plot. It is nough to say that with the making of this decision his biography ends. Whatever may be said of Mr. Davis's literary qualities, the fact remains that he writes an entertaining story, and as simple entertainment free from "problem" or definite moral purpose or the instructive element is one of the rarest things in current fiction the popularity of his productions is easily ac-

Sons, New York. Border Fights and Fighters.

counted for. "Captain Macklin" deserves

to share in the favor accorded to the

author's earlier books. Charles Scribner's

"Border Fights and Fighters" is a volame of 380 pages by Cyrus Townsend Brady, and one of a series on kindred topics. It is devoted to the pioneers between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi and the Texan Republic. While much has been written of what President Roosevelt has styled the conquering of a continent. this book is among the lesser number in which the wars of the pioneers, first in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee and the Carolinas, and later in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and the Northwest generally, are treated specifically. Most writers would make such a recital a dry relation of events, but this author makes the long struggle vivid with the characters and deeds of Boone, David Crockett, George Rogers Clark, William Henry Harrison, Houston, Tecumseh and others, While there is reason to believe that the book is historically accurate, the writer has the happy faculty of coloring his narrative with the personality of the great actors and incidents full of romance which give an absorbing interest to what would, with commonplace treatment, be a dreary recital of events. No small part of this work devoted to the struggles in Indiana and the Northwest. The book is valuable because it is a history in a single volume of the struggles of pioneers during the fifty years that it took to wrest the territory east of the Mississippi from the Indians and the Spanish and plant the seeds of Anglo-Saxon civilization. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

Industrial Conciliation.

After the strike of the American Railway Union, usually known as the "Pullman strike," there was a meeting of representative men in Chicago, Nov. 13 and 14, 1894, to discuss the question of industrial conciliation. In the discussion much emphasis was laid upon the importance of arbitration and conciliation and the service to the country which could be expected from the adoption of peaceful methods in settling labor disputes. Two other conferences following at intervals led finally to the formation of the National Civic Federation. The conference at which this organization was formed brought clearly to the front the idea of conciliation as distinct from arbitration and the plan of the joint agreement as the basis of conciliation. This conference appointed a committee of twelve members, representing labor, capital and the general public, and this committee issued an "Appeal to the American Peorecommending the adoption of annual semi-annual joint agreements and the creation of joint boards of conciliation. The proceedings of these various conferences, together with the appeal to the people and other interesting papers, are published in a book entitled "Industrial Conciliation." The book is a valuable contribution to current discussion of the labor question and contains matter of permanent nterest. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Neither Bord Nor Free" is a story by G. Langhorne Pryor, a colored man who has attained some prominence as a writer

most of those whom he presents are weak, frivolous and ignorant, lacking in moral principle and purpose in life. No further G. Ingersoil and how it led to the writing than the story is necessary to present the characters essential to his purpose is the book a novel. In fact, the story is simply designed to introduce a plea for the fair treatment of the colored people. He would have them keep out of politics, but yet educate themselves for the duties of citizenship. Considerable space is devoted to the crime of lynching. He does not so much protest against lynching as he is anxious to show that 95 per cent. of the colored people opposed to the crimes which cause lynchings. Yet he says there is a disposition to create the impression that all negroes are responsible. When the evil-minded negroes are so few, he asks if there is no remedy for the crimes of white men against colored women, and if it is not as much an offense for white men to wrong colored women as for blacks to assault white women. Parts of the book are written with a power and grasp of the subject that makes amend for the weakness of other portions of it. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York.

Later Infancy of the Child. Some time ago there was published in the International Education series a translation of Part 1 of a work by Professor Coenpayre, rector of the University of Lyons, France, entitled "Intellectual and Moral Evolution of the Child." That part treated of the newly born infant, of his first forms of activity, of the beginning of the five senses and of the birth of emotions in an infant. Part 2 of the same work, now pubished under the title of "The Later Infancy of the Child," treats of the functions that develop into prominence at a more advanced period of childhood. The work is at once a philosophical and practical discussion of an interesting topic by a master hand, and will be found instructive by all who are desirous to see the results of systematic child study. The book is translated from the French by Miss Mary E. Wilson and is published in the International Education series. There is a preface by Hon. William T. Harris, commissioner of education. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Brenda's Consin at Radeliffe. Miss Helen Leah Reed, being herself a graduate of Radcliffe College, naturally tells her story (the third of the "Brenda" series) of the Cambridge girl undergraduate with accuracy and conviction. She evidently desires to interest her girl readers in the more serious side of college life, as the book deals principally with the work side larger daughters who desire to put sane, wholesome, inspiring stories into their girls hands. The book is brought out in the pleasing style customary with Little, Brown tive drawings by Alice Barber Stephens, whose studies of girls are justly famous.

Sarita, the Carlist.

"Sarita, the Carlist," by Arthur Marchmont, is a story based upon the recent plotting of the Carlists in Spain to overthrow the present monarchy just previous to the war with the United States. The leading characters are Carbonnell, the second son of an English peer, who was a member of the British embassy in Madrid, and his cousin, Sarita Castelar, who was half Spanish, a resident of Madrid and a Carlist. She had given to the imaginary leader of the conspiracy the name Carbonnell. This confused matters very much When the cousins met they became lovers. Thereafter to save her life he plotted to nullify the plans of the Carlists to capture the young King and succeeded, but to save Sarita he was involved in intrigue, arrests and bloody encounters, dramatic and even tragic. It is a ridiculously improbable story, but its startling incidents se closely succeed each other that the book will please those who delight in dramatic situations. The Frederick A. Stokes

Company, New York. Italian Life in Town and Country. What has been done in other volumes and by other writers for France, Germany, Russia, Holland, Switzerland and Spain is done in this book for Italy by Luigi Villari. "Italian Life in Town and Country" is a comprehensive account of the country, people, government and tutions of Italy as they exist to-day Among the topics treated in order are the aristocracy of Italy, the middle social life in town and country, home life and the position of women, political life and thought, religious life and thought, the civil service, the agricultural population, public education, the amusements of people, etc. An intelligent treatment of each of these and other kindred phases of Italian life by a native of the country makes an instructive and interesting book It is published in "Our European Neighbors" series by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New

Jack and His Island. The period of the war of 1812 furnishes material for this story by Lucy M. Thruston. The hero is a boy of thirteen who, after the death of his father in Boston starts from that city to join relatives in Georgia. He travels overland, and at Baltimore gets mixed up in an exciting advenmobbed. They are sent to jail for protection, and finally make their escape from the city and are wrecked on an island in Chesapeake bay, where they have some delightful experiences. Later they join the army and are engaged in the battle of Bladensburg and the defense of Baltimore. The boy finally has good luck and becomes a land owner. The story is related in the first person by the boy hero after he has become an old man. It is an exciting story, with some vivid war pictures and strong battle scenes. Young people will like it. Boston; Little, Brown & Co.

About China and the Chinese

The Chinese have a proverb, "Something to be learned from every book." This statement is rather sweeping, but it is true "Glimpses of China and Chinese Homes." by Edward S. Morse. The author spent several years in Japan and was for two years professor of zoology in the Imperial iniversity at Tokio. Afterwards he visited China and made a study of the people at close range, making memoranda and sketches the while. The result is an interesting and instructive book concerning a people whom the rest of the world seems unable to understand. Although the author did not remain long in China his methods observation, coupled with intimate knowledge of a kindred nation give value and interest to the work. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

In the Wasp's Nest.

Cyrus Townsend Brady has added yet another excellent story to his already well know series of historical tales for boys. "In the Wasp's Nest" is the story of a sea waif in the war of 1812. The baby, "Ned Boston," is picked up by the Boston, the captain naming him after the ship for lack of a better appellation. The boy is bred on the sea and finally becomes a midshipman on the famous little war vessel The Wasp. whose final disappearance is one of the trag'c mysteries of the war of 1812. There are many stirring fights and romantic adventures in this tale, told in the sane. wholesome way to appeal strongly to boyish readers. The illustrations, by Rufus T. Zogbaum, are excellent. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Tower or Throne. A subtitle of this story, by Harriet T. Comstock, styles it "A Romance of the Girlhood of Queen Elizabeth." The idea of treating in a fictional way of the childhood and girlhood of one who is known in history only as an imperial ruler is original. The author of the book has been a close student of English history and observes the dates of the little girl's birth and the places where she was bred and tutored. but beyond this meager information she uses wide license in portraying the future queen as a lovable little maid, enjoying life and suffering its disappointments like other girls. Quite a number of historical characters are introduced. It is a story for girls, besides being interesting, it carries some historical instruction. Boston: Little.

The First Christmas. Harper & Bros. have brought out a new

Brown & Co.

edition of "The First Christmas," by Gen. Lew Wallace. It is a beautiful story based on the New Testament legend of the wise men of the East, bringing the story down to the birth of Christ in the cave of Bethlehem. It was first published some twenty years ago as a serial in Harper's Weekly and afterwards in book form in two sucessive editions, this being the third. The stinctive features of this edition are some | ment is "Emmy Lou, Her Book

of fiction. He portrays the negro character from the highest to the lowest. While he brings out a few fine characters, the marginal drawings in tint and an interesting preface by the author relating a mem-orable interview which he had with Robert

The Ror ance of an Old Fool.

Mr. Roswell Field, best known as a writer of half-humorous, half-satirical comments on daily events, is gaining a reputation as an author of literature of quite a different sort, namely-graceful fiction which is not in the least cynical and whose humor is mellow. "The Romance of an Old Fool" is the latest of these productions. It is the story of an elderly widower and his courtship of a young girl, the daughter of an old sweetheart. The mildness of middle-age emotions is cleverly set forth and the gentle pathos belonging to the final scene not overdone. The tale as a whole is an artistic, finished production. It is published in attractive form by William S. Lord, Evanston, Ill., and is accompanied by a portrait of the author.

The Lost Wedding Ring.

In this little volume are collected nine helpful talks upon the always engrossing subject of marriage and married life. The author is the well-known Rev. Cortland Myers, D. D., minister of the Baptist Temple in Brooklyn, N. Y. Such title as "Marriage Not a Failure." "Marriage Not a Ne-"The Kingly Husband," cessity." Queen of the Home," etc., will give an idea of the trend of the lectures. The vast majority of people either are, have been or will be married, and all are interested in what is personal to themselves; a good reason for reading this book. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

Sir Marrok.

The Century Company is issuing a new series of "St. Nicholas" books, to consist entirely of stories for children, which have already appeared in the St. Nicholas Magazine. "Sir Marrok" is one of the first of these. It is a fairy-story romance of a time antedating somewhat King Arthur and his knights of the Round Table, although some of the same characters appear in this tale. A brave knight changed into a gray wolf by a wicked fairy, his many misfor-tunes and battles, together with his final triumph, are all told in a charming manner by the author, Allen French, while the text is happily illustrated by excellent pictures.

The veteran writer of juveniles, Hezekiah Butterworth, adds a new book to the long list he has already written. "Traveler Tales of the Pan-American Countries" is the third in the series of the "Traveler Tales," and & Co., and it is much enhanced by attrac- is full of the legends, history and folklore of South and Central America and the West Indies. The author has made several journevs to South America, and his stories, legends and descriptions are drawn from experience and not from the writings of others. He has succeeded well in con ng instruction with interest. Boston; Dana Estes & Co.

Tales of Pan-American Countries.

Miss Alcott's Famous Stories.

Little, Brown & Co. have rendered a pubic service and it is to be hoped done a good stroke of business by bringing out a new of Louisa M. Alcott's famous stories, "Little Women." "Little Men" and 'An Old Fashioned Girl." No books for the oung are better or better known than hese, and they have the quality of enduring interest that insures them permanent popularity. The volumes of this edition are printed in clear type on good paper and are andsomely illustrated. These juveniles will hold their own against all newcomers.

Rambler's Note-Book at the English

Lakes.

In this volume the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, of the English Church, presents a series of sketches of scenery, life and action in the lake region of England, which Wordsworth has made classic ground. The sketches are delightful pictures of outdoor life by one who is familiar with the subject and who possesses fine descriptive powers and literary style. The book is published by James MacLehose & Sons, Glasgow, Scot-

A Soldier in the Philippines.

In a volume of small compass N. N. Freeman, a private in the United States army, has endeavored to tell of the average soldier's life in the Philippines. If all soldiers felt as unkindly toward their superior officers as does this would-be author, the army would be a very unhappy place. The book is poorly written and scarcely worth reading. The F. Tennyson Neely Company,

New York. Current Periodicals.

The Reader is the name of a new literary nagazine published in New York. Mrs. Wharton takes a new departure in the November Scribner and tells a ghost story, "The Lady's Maid's Bell." Mr. Barrie's serial, "The Little White Bird," is concluded in this number of the magazine. The November Century will open with what the publishers call "a sevenfold colored frontispiece"-seven full-page pictures Maxfield Parrish, illustrating "The Great Southwest," including one picture of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, which is the subject of an article in the same number by John Muir, the distinguished

California naturalist. Anna Katherine Greene has stipulated that the heroines in her new story in Leslie's Monthly should neither be dressed by semblance to the Gibson girl type. have some good old-fashioned types of lovey woman," she said, "There can be no picturesqueness and but little romance where there is a shirtwaist." To choose be tween romance and the shirtwaist is indeed

dilemma to wring the feminine heart. Among the Publishers.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford has turned to the scene of some of his greatest successes for the plot of his new novel, "Cecilia; A Story of Modern Rome," which the Macmillan Company will publish this month.

Little, Brown & Co.'s autumn announcements contain twelve new juvenile titles, esides new illustrated editions of two of Miss Alcott's stories. Their juvenile publications are all of the highest character. Street & Smith (New York) have issued & book by Herbert E. Hamblen entitled "The Red Shirts," which is said to be a romance of the old volunteer fire department of one of the large cities. The hero as a boy "runs with the machine," and later on joins the department and works his way up to the

osition of chief. A new series of dainty books has just been started by Godfrey A. S. Wieners, At the Sign of the Lark, 662 Sixth avenue, New York. The titles of the first two are, "The Wisdom of A Kempis" and "The Wisdom of Schopenhauer," the idea being to acquaint the general reader with the thoughts of the great teachers of the past.

L. C. Page & Co., Boston, announce a number of juveniles. Among them are "Beautiful Joe's Paradise," the sequel to "Beautiful Joe," by Marshall Saunders: Annie Fellows Johnston's "The Little Colonel's Hero," a new juvenile entitled "The Story of Kate," by Pauline Bradford Mackie, "The Sand Man," by William J. Hopkins, and new volumes in the "Cozy Corner" and "Little Cousin" series.

George Ade's new book of fables has just been issued from the publishing house of R. H. Russell, New York. It is entitled "The Girl Proposition: A Bunch of He and She and it is packed with the sort of entertainment which Mr. Ade's numerous admirers have a right to expect. The book is appropriately illustrated by Holme and McCutcheon. The new "Doo-

ley" book will also be issued by the latter part of this month. One of the most important historical works published this year is "New France and New England," by the late John Fiske (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) This final volume forms the only remaining link needed to complete the chain of histories of this country, from the discovery of America to the adoption of the Constitution, upon which Dr. Fiske had for so many years

been engaged, and the achievement of which was his great ambition. "Emmy Lou," the little girl who began her school career (in McClure's Magazine) the lowest grade and (in successive numbers) has been climbing the rungs of the public school system, has appeared in book form. The title in her new environ-